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What's Mine's My Own.

ALL Americans are familiar with the term "vested interests" and its meaning. They are constantly running up against it among themselves. There is nothing harder than to pry loose an individual, a corporation, a community or a combination, from a vested interest. In readjustment of transportation rates, in divorcing interlocking combinations, in developments or projects which will lessen present advantages, the plea of vested interests is constantly made.

This same phrase will be found rooted in hindrance to agreements sought at the Washington conference. China will be found saturated with it. Sometimes it is called a "sphere of influence," but it includes leases, investments carrying preference, loans including special privileges, concessions with exclusive attachments and all sorts of results from "economic penetration" which have produced vested interests.

Great Britain has China dotted with them. She was there of the first and whenever any other country moved to get advantage there, she moved a checkmate for herself. No other could get advantage of her advantage. France has her interests planted securely on a period of time, on their exercise and possession which is presumed to vest them under the rules as practiced among Americans. Portugal has just a chip, but she got it first and comes to protect it as vested. Even Belgium, who has but loans and money investments resulting in financial interests which carry trade, intervenes that they may not be jarred from their anchorage.

Japan got into the bag late, but with both hands. As to Korea she did a thorough job. She has a position equaling that of the others in Fukien. So far her title by adverse possession is comparable to that of the British and French. She was, or is, in fair way to exceed all the rest in her bulk of interest, if but given time to vest those in Manchuria and Shantung. The origin of her title there is just as good as the rest. It is based squarely on taking what you want. But Japan is weak in not having had time to perfect her control, her penetration, her developments and investments.

This raises the query as to just how long must lapse to perfect international title under adverse possession making a vested interest. Under the old rules it was immediate. Time was not an essential element. But this is 1921 and another international theory has shown on the horizon to interfere with accepted practice. This may be called "self-determination" since by any other name it is quite as meaningless and quite as impossible of practical demonstration.

But it is with these vested interests the Washington conference must deal and come to some agreement. There will be some effort, possibly, to separate the grain from the chaff and here comes in the human element as to how these advantages have been used and the resulting attitude of China toward them. How far, however, will any of the governments concerned, be willing to let go; how far will they be willing to divide up; if one will not, can another be made to. Just what does the "open door" mean in application? It is all dressed up; where shall it go?

Coal conservation is getting to be a household habit. A house can't get colder than the out-of-doors.

Military Disarmament

IT IS reported that military armament will not be seriously considered at the Washington conference. Like everything else which is handy in filling space as advance guessing as to this second peace conference, this may be so and it may not. But France will be prepared to show that she cannot reduce her army below what it is and it will be difficult to dispute this. She has taken almost the whole burden of occupying the Rhine frontier. It was her troops which brought the reparations settlements.

France has the further advantage that her military establishment is popular. It has the support of her people. It is not forced on them from above nor by authority. France will willingly bear the cost, for the army is the sole bulwark against Germany; the sole assurance any of the allies have of the fulfillment of the treaty's terms and, in fact, for Germany is the most effective support of the present German government. There is nothing which throws the fear of the Lord into the Prussian junker like the certainty of a French advance if they should actually overthrow the republic.

The French army is an agency of world stability. Where military disarmament would be a source of stability in the Balkans, Near East and east of Europe. If European imperialism had not raised hub with the treaty with Turkey; if the mutual jealousies and suspicions had not kept the pot boiling, there would be peace now where there was war and threat of war, and economic recovery where there are but smoldering volcanoes.

Aspiring through perspiring threatens to become one of the lost vocations.

A Great American.

THERE are few men in the United States who have as many devoted admirers as has Gen. Leonard Wood. There are few Americans as widely known as he is in other countries. At the outbreak of the World War he was regarded in Great Britain and France as our foremost military authority and leader, as America's Foch. He was recently greeted in Japan with this same distinction.

It is well known that he was the choice of the British and French military authorities to command the American army in France. That Gen. Pershing overcame this sentiment and so completely met the tremendous demands of that leadership, is a remarkable tribute to his varied abilities.

But Gen. Wood has shown himself more than a military authority. He is one of this country's truly great administrators. His work in Cuba was a model of perfection in all the field of reconstruction and governmental organization. In the Philippines he had the worst as well as the most dangerous and difficult task of subduing and reconciling the southern savage tribes, of bringing them to accept discipline and starting them in the strange ways of civilization.

To him is due most of this country's advance preparedness for the war. No troops who went over there were better trained than those from his command. That he was refused the privilege of going with them, was a rank injustice, which he swallowed, never missing step in his service to his country. He is one of America's most remarkable men in his full understanding of his fellow men, the complete balance of his sympathies with what is wise direction, his breadth of view and exact blending of the ideal with the practical.

He has now retired from the army just short of retirement age to accept the duties of the Governor Generalship of the Philippines. It is a position which offers him no added distinction, but is one he is better equipped by nature and experience to fill than is any other American. He answers a distinct call to service and, as always, without complaint that he was denied retention of his military rank. He will serve as he has always served, with service as his sole aim and self submerged.

New York has gotten such an aversion to water that it will even squeeze it out of its street railways.

Declined With Thanks.

SENATOR KENYON declines a nice, comfortable, dignified, rather innocuous seat on the shelf known as the Federal bench. It has no charm which can woo him from the more active blandishments of the Senate where he can doubtless remain as long as he cares to, and certainly can, if Iowa is wise. Mr. Kenyon is one of the most valuable men in the Senate. He is not spectacular, but far better than that, he is sincere, earnest and honest. Join this with unusual ability and there is a man the country needs.

Mr. Kenyon is credited with being the head of the farm bloc, a group that may not be a source of comfort and joy to the "organization," but which came as a response to a need. It is not ostentatious; it is not a wilful trouble maker; it has not promoted radical or unreasonable measures. If it has faults, they are those of youth, as it has not yet had time to formulate a definite, homogeneous program. It was more or less compelled to take all agricultural measures, quite regardless of intrinsic merit, and throw them into the hopper together.

One of the best services this bloc can do to agriculture and so the country, is to withhold, or if necessary kill, such measures as are proposed in the name of agriculture, but which have little or no merit, which create prejudice against agriculture and seek favor rather than provide constructive means of self-help. What agriculture needs most is right direction and freedom of self-development.

In such a program, Mr. Kenyon will be invaluable. Compared to this service, the bench, or any other public office, offers nothing of comparative value. A man may find a greater opportunity in the Cabinet, if assured of freedom of action; the Supreme Bench offers greater attractions for some, but in all American public life there is no other such assured opportunity of value to the country as is offered in the Senate, if a man will but use it and forget so-called "politics."

Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, would investigate all secret societies. Does this include the Congressional investigating committees.

Why India?

ACALL has been published in this country for subscriptions to an "India Independence Fund." As an inducement to liberality, it is stated that "\$100 will equip one fighter in India and \$1.00 will support one fighter for a week." It seems that war must be cheap in India, cheap in money cost, but no cheaper than everywhere else in human life. This appeal can hardly be for love of India. If that country got its so-called "independence," its people would not know what to do with it.

About their first use of it would probably be to fight each other. They are as radically opposed as are North and South Ireland. Nor is there evidence that the great mass of the people want independence. Great Britain has always had the support of Indian troops to put down Indian rebellion and the present troubles there are based in caste rather than political freedom.

Why do these American devotees of liberty, pick India for their donations? Why are they so anxious to have those people shot down by superior troops, far better equipped? Why do they not pick the Philippines? They are demanding their independence and are fully as well qualified to rule themselves, to support a government and to promote the welfare and happiness of their people. Why not promote a war on our own front doorstep, rather than on Britain's? Why not have American soldiers and the Philippine constabulary slaughter Filipinos rather than the British "mow down Indians?"

Those who contribute to this fund as a sort of preface to the Washington conference, are worse than wasting their money. Certainly they are not helping the United States, their own country; they are not doing a kindness to India and they are not materially hurting Great Britain. One Indian equipped at \$100 with \$1.00 a week for subsistence would be no more than machine gun fodder. He would not have a chance.

In looking for causes for thankfulness it is worth mentioning that automobiles are no longer called pleasure cars.

Kansas City is investing a lot of money in an enameling plant. In most cities this has become a home industry.

If the water supply really did give out in Washington maybe we could get a room in some embassy.

The longer her soldiers are left on the Rhine, the more certain it is that they will come back double.

New York City Day by Day Impressions:

by A. C. McIntyre

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Up and came Galloway to photograph my dog. My wife's music master came and breakfasted in our chambers and I away to the ferry-place to see some bees hived in a glass and heard a lecture about them which interested me not at all.

Bought this day a gay head piece, cream colored with a brown sash, very noble. Went with Chic Sale, the pianist, to see him in pictures that move and most amusing they were, too, and I bought a brave box of Japanese candy for him to give to Mistress Marie.

My rent raised again. God preserve us. Home where I found a sketch which may bring something considerable. To clear all matters about my debts I with reluctance paid every score and found myself easy in mind but light in purse.

In the afternoon through the town. All the people mightily eyed my hat. Saw Channing Pollock, Victor Herbert, Charles Dillingham, and Miller Huggins on the highway. Sat awhile to watch a play rehearsal and A. Erlanger there too.

Dine with my wife and her mother on a hog's head with potatoes fashioned in cream. Then to see an inept play called "Spring" and nodded most of the time. And so to bed and to sleep, very brokenly.

Reuben is to move—so the story goes. His delicatessen shop on upper Broadway has long been the haven of what is left of after theater night life. His special sandwiches at \$2 a copy took the town by storm. One night a patron giving a midnight supper sent for a ham.

When the bill came the charge was \$25 and the patron protested. Reuben sued, but the patron won the case and to show he was not a tight wad he gave on the day of the verdict \$25.00 to charity.

But he had just tasted blood and was a glutton for revenge. It is said he skrimished around and bought the building in which Reuben was located. Now Reuben has to move. Ha! Ha! And a couple of coisles!

I passed Helen Gould's Fifth Avenue home on a stroll at midnight. A special policeman was having a violent argument with a well dressed man who sat on the lower step jutting on the street. It looked like a real fight for a time and harsh epithets were exchanged.

Finally the officer said: "If you don't move on I'm going to use my club."

"Go ahead," said the sinner. "It won't hurt me any more than my club. I'm going to sit here until an omnibus comes along." And he did, bless him.

The same night I stopped in at the Fifth Avenue soda fountain that gets the highest prices in town. Women in evening wraps and gowns from the theater go there and stand up at the soda bar. A well dressed man who sat on the lower step jutting on the street. It looked like a real fight for a time and harsh epithets were exchanged.

He asked what the wrap cost, was told and paid it in cash immediately. Then he ordered a private car to send the lady home and before she left presented her with a great basket of fruit with his compliments. A fellow like that, who never be the manager of a soda fountain. He should be over in Europe settling wars, wearing a frock coat and everything.

Bide Dudley has had his first novel published. It is a boy's story called "Bolivar Brown" and many of the incidents were true in Bide's life in Kansas. Two book reviewers say that it rivals Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn. At any rate at Brentano's they told me that last week it was the leading seller.

Bide is a popular newspaperman and a well known figure in the Evening World and writes plays on the side. He came to New York from the Kansas City Star, where a lot of mighty fine and progressive newspapermen come from. And they all make good.

First night audiences in New York are suddenly growing stubborn. They are refusing to be placed about the theater for premieres. Twice during the week audiences have failed to acknowledge the merits of the new plays.

Then he ordered a private car to send the lady home and before she left presented her with a great basket of fruit with his compliments. A fellow like that, who never be the manager of a soda fountain. He should be over in Europe settling wars, wearing a frock coat and everything.

Ervin is serious, too. The prophecy came at the end of a real Irish "wallowing" administered by the writer to Lord Carson and to Baron Birkhead, the English lord chancellor. Ervin says in part:

"I have always believed that the solution of the Irish problem will be found by Ulstermen; and I prophesy, not a republic for Ireland, but a government of Ireland by Irishmen upon the basis of the Irish Republic. The Irish Catholic is incapable of sustained leadership, although he is capable of the most selfless devotion to a leader," and that the Ulstermen have the leadership gift, that all of the able men of Ireland are Protestants.

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Respectfully Submitted for the Consideration of the Disarmament Conference.—By F. G. Cooper.



Open Court Letters to The Herald

Raps Defender of Klan.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
I desire to avail myself of the invitation of "A Virginian" to answer certain questions propounded by him, in his defense of the Ku Klux Klan, in a recent edition of The Herald.

"Why is it," he asks, "that the Klan is causing such an uproar among a certain element of our country? Is it because they know that the Klan has always stood for law and order and they fear that some of its activities may interfere with their breaking of the laws?"

The gentleman from Virginia implies by this question that the Klan is causing such an uproar among a certain element of our country as happy, as have prevailed where their doctrines have been most prevalent, it may be in season to seek an answer to the objection raised as to their doctrines. . . . It was a fault of no ordinary magnitude that sometimes they did persecute. But let him, whose ancestors were not ten times more guilty, cast the first stone, and the ashes of our fathers will no more be disturbed. Theirs was the fault of the age, and it will be easy to show that no class of men had, at that time, approximated so nearly to just apprehensions of religious liberty; and that the Klan, in its present form, is now indebted, for the more just and definite views which now prevail, their superstition and bigotry are themes on which some of their descendants have delighted to dwell. But when we look abroad and behold the condition of the world compared with the condition of New England, we may justly exclaim: "Would to God that the ancestors of all the nations had been not only almost but altogether such bigots as our fathers were."

"A Virginian" tells us that it was the Klan that preserved South Carolina and restored the South in the days of reconstruction. I agree with him. And I respect the memory of the Klan as it then existed. It was the Klan that preserved the South, and exerted itself to secure for the people of the South their natural rights, but I do not agree that this reorganized Klan is synonymous in character and purpose with the original one.

Further, "A Virginian" asks, "today are certain of our officers of the law, who are engaged in bootlegging and other crimes, afraid that the Klan may discover them and bring them to justice?"

Again we find him placing the Klan above the law. If the members of this organization know of these crimes being committed, and who the guilty parties are, they are not without the privilege—nay, the duty—to institute prosecution through the legally constituted channels are they?

Why should we have any association within our borders, the object of which is the undue interference with the rights of others? There are plenty of common enemies to invite the attention and attack of bodies of men, besides other mortals. Disease, poverty and ignorance are still with us. They feed upon our misguided deliriums. "Let us have peace."

BELIEVES ULSTER WILL RULE ERIN
A government of Ireland by Irishmen imposed on the whole of Ireland by Ulstermen is the prophecy made by St. John Ervine, Irish dramatist, in an issue of the Freeman, a weekly literary journal. Ervine has reached the conclusion that the Catholic is incapable of sustained leadership, although he is capable of the most selfless devotion to a leader," and that the Ulstermen have the leadership gift, that all of the able men of Ireland are Protestants.

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"I have always believed that the solution of the Irish problem will be found by Ulstermen; and I prophesy, not a republic for Ireland, but a government of Ireland by Irishmen upon the basis of the Irish Republic. The Irish Catholic is incapable of sustained leadership, although he is capable of the most selfless devotion to a leader," and that the Ulstermen have the leadership gift, that all of the able men of Ireland are Protestants.

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The Herald's Scientific Notes and Comment

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1921.

NAVIGATING AIRSHIPS IS COMPLEX TASK.

Navigation of the ships of the air is a much more complex job than steering the ships of the sea. Herbert N. Eaton of the Bureau of Standards told the Philosophical Society at its last meeting.

Airships have had to carry navigators or airmen have had to be come ashore, only since there have been extended flights through the air. Aerial navigation is a new task, although the general principles of marine navigation perfected during the past few centuries can be applied.

"The chief difference between these two forms of navigation are the high speed of the aircraft which necessitates more frequent observations and quicker methods of determining position, the relatively high speed of the wind which may carry the aircraft many miles from its course unless the effect is accurately known and counteracted, the additional difficulties involved in freedom of motion in three instead of two dimensions, and the fact that the extreme accuracy required in navigation upon the ocean is not necessary in the air," he said.

"There are three principal methods of aerial navigation: Dead reckoning, astronomical observation and directional wireless telegraphy.

"Dead reckoning, the most universally used, consists in determining the course and position of any craft by means of its known or estimated direction and speed over the surface of the earth. In navigation this involves a knowledge of the heading of the aircraft, its speed relative to the air, its direction of motion over the ground, and its speed relative to the ground. That the ground speed and the direction of motion relative to the ground differ from the air speed and the heading of the craft is due to the fact that the first two result from the combination of the motion of the craft through the air and the motion of the air relative to the ground, in other words, the wind. Instruments have been developed to measure all of these quantities.

"The general principles of aerial navigation are identical with those of marine navigation. One striking difference is found in the use in air craft of instruments which give actual horizons, level bubble, pendulum or gyroscopic, owing to the fact that in perhaps a majority of cases no natural horizon is visible. Many instruments, however, are possible to utilize horizons formed by the upper surface of haze or clouds in addition to the ordinary sea horizon. Short and rapid methods of computation and plotting position have been developed for the use of the air navigator.

"Navigation by means of the radio direction finder is a recent development which is applicable both to marine and to aerial navigation. It involves determining the direction of the ship from two or more wireless stations by means of the direction finder which measures the direction in which the radio waves are received.

"These methods of aerial navigation have been applied in whole or in part on a number of recent flights. These include the first Atlantic flight which was achieved by the U. S. Navy's NC-4, the first attempt of Hawker and Grieve to make the first nonstop Atlantic flight, the first successful nonstop Atlantic flight by Alcock and Brown, and the flight of the British rigid dirigible R-34 from England to America and return."

DENTAL SOCIETY PLANS BUSY YEAR.
The District of Columbia Dental Society is planning a busy season of meetings, beginning with a regular program on Tuesday evening.

Dr. Carl J. Mess, of the dental section of the U. S. Public Health Service, is president, and other officers are: Dr. Thomas J. Rice, vice president; Dr. W. M. Simkins, secretary; Dr. M. E. Finley, treasurer, and Dr. B. E. Erickson, librarian.

The following committees have been appointed: Charles H. Shadle, A. S. Wolfe, A. D. Weakley, A. B. Crane, essay; Drs. Fenton Bradford, C. R. Shelton, C. A. Baker, membership; Drs. C. A. Baker, J. T. McClanahan, C. C. Hays, editorial relations; Drs. C. R. Shelton, A. S. Wolfe, R. L. Eller; publication; Drs. Paul W. Evans, W. M. Simkins, W. H. Barnhardt, attendance; Drs. H. C. Hopkins, R. T. Morrison, C. C. Galloway, legislation; Drs. H. P. Cooley, C. M. Gearhart, M. M. Doinage, literature and manufacturing; Drs. A. D. Weakley, F. J. Stockman and D. S. Thorn.

"Reconstructed milk" has recently come into widespread use in many parts of the country. The milk is made from skim milk powder, sterilized fat and water mixed in proper proportions in a specially-designed machine.

INTERESTING MEN IN WORLD EVENTS
Lewis Einstein, named U. S. Minister to Czechoslovakia by President Harding, has had years of experience in the Diplomatic Service and is also known as an author in diplomatic subjects.

Einstein was born in Washington in 1871. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1893, as third secretary of the embassy at Paris shortly after graduating from Columbia University in 1899. From that post he was sent to other embassies in various capacities. He was thanked by King George of England for his services in looking after British interests in Bulgaria in 1915 while serving as American diplomatic representative there. He was later made an officer in the Legion of Honor by the French government for his services during the world war.

He has written many works on international diplomacy. "American Foreign Policy" being among the most generally known books from his pen.

CONVERTED.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Prison walls have never left me. They are with me still; Night and day they are around me. Even against my will. Illness, poverty and pain. Stab me like a knife. Only death can take away The prison walls of life.

EDWARD J. IRVINE.
Washington, D. C.

Registration Ends Tuesday.
ROCKVILLE, Md., Oct. 9.—The officers of registration for the various districts of the county will hold their final sitting next Tuesday to register and transfer qualified voters. They will be in session at the usual places from 9 o'clock, a. m., until 3 p. m. Only those whose names are on the books when the registrars conclude their work Tuesday evening will be permitted to vote at the election next month.

Ordinary London air contains black particles which vary in diameter from 1-100,000 to 1-25,000 inch. Exhaled air yields similar particles.

Prison Walls.
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All the above, as well as non-perishable foods and clothing in